REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the Office Action mailed April 11, 2005.

By this Amendment, the specification has been amended to correct a typographical error. Further, claim 1 has been amended to correct the same typographical error. Lastly, new claim 15 has been added to further protect a specific embodiment of the present invention. Support for the claim amendment and new claim can be found throughout the specification and the original claims, see, for example, page 7, lines 16-18, of the specification. Thus, claims 1, 2, 5, and 7-15 are currently pending for the Examiner's consideration, with claims 7-14 being withdrawn.

Applicant believes that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. Reexamination and reconsideration in light of the above amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 1, 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Applicant has amended claim 1 to correct the spelling of "*peratrole*" to --veratrole--. Applicant has provided a document (enclosed herewith as Attachment 1) showing that "veratrole" is an ether

Rejection under 35 U.S.C.§103

Claims 1, 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Wang et al. (EP 722179) in view of Beck et al. (U.S. Patent 5,965,645) and Hirai (U.S. Patent 4,550,982). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Under U.S. practice, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

In this case, Wang et al. only discloses triethylene glycol dimethyl ether and poly(ethylene glycol) as the ether solvents since a film made of a composition containing such ether solvents is hard, and thereby usable for a green tape. As expressly stated throughout its disclosure, the use of the composition in Wang et al. is to form a green tape for barrier rib formation of a plasma display apparatus. It is well-known to one skilled in the art that green tapes are hard. In support, the pencil scratch test results in Wang et al., on page 11, table 4, show that its green tapes have a hardness of 9H.

Hence, based on such teachings in Wang et al., one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine the teachings of Wang et al. with that of Beck et al. and Hirai. Based on our review of Beck et al. and Hirai, the Examiner has cited these references to show that the plasticizer, diphenyl ether, can be used to plasticize polymers encompassed by Wang et al. (see column 6, lines 22-32, of Beck et al. and column 9, lines 1-5 of Hirai). ***However, the Examiner has not addressed why one skilled in the art would be motivated to use diphenyl ether to plasticize the polymers of Wang et al.***

As disclosed by the present specification, the ether solvents of *diphenyl ether* make the paste soft and plastically deformable by a blade, even if added in a small amount. Thus, the use of *diphenyl ether* and of the other ether solvents in claim 1 (i.e. *1,2-dibutoxyethane, peratrole, butyl phenyl ether, n-pentyl phenyl ether, I-pentyl phenyl ether, dihexyl ether, diethylene glycol dibutyl ether, and dibenzyl ether*) to plasticize the polymers of Wang et al. would result in a composition unsuitable of forming a green tape of sufficient hardness.

Under U.S. case law, if the proposed modification (or combination of references) would render the prior art invention being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification. *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Thus, since the use of *diphenyl ether* prevents the formation of a green tape of sufficient hardness for barrier rib formation of a plasma display apparatus, there is no motivation to combine the teachings of Wang et al. with that of Beck et al. and Hirai.

Thus, for these reasons, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, all the claims now pending in the present application are believed to be clearly patentable over the outstanding rejections. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration of the claims in light of the above remarks is courteously solicited. If the Examiner has any comments or suggestions that could place this application in even better form, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the below-listed number.

Dated: July 11, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

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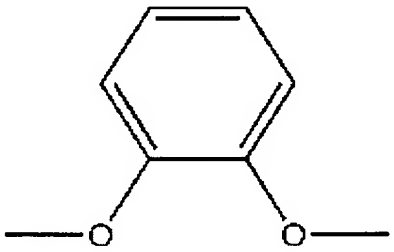
Should additional fees be necessary in connection with the filing of this paper, or if a petition for extension of time is required for timely acceptance of same, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 180013 for any such fees; and applicant(s) hereby petition for any needed extension of time.

« Previous Compound Next Compound »

Compound - veratrole

Discuss this Compound



1,2-Dimethoxybenzene
Formula: C8H10O2
CAS#: 91-16-7
MW: 138.16

[MS spectra]

Species utilize 1,2-Dimethoxybenzene in its chemical communication system

For help just move the cursor over the abbreviations in green or the red text below

Coleoptera, Curculionidae		
Rhynchophorus palmarum	K	American palm weevil
Orthoptera, Acrididae, Cyrtacanthacridinae		
Schistocerca gregaria	P	Gregarious desert locust
Orthoptera, Acrididae, Oedipodinae		
Locusta migratoria	P	Migratory locust

Free plugin Chime is required to view the molecule in 3D

Citation: El-Sayed AM 2004. The Pherobase: Database of Insect Pheromones and Semiochemicals. <http://www.pherobase.com>.

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